

THAW HAPPY IN MOTHER'S HOME

Pittsburgh Crowds Turn Out to Receive Freed Mat-tewan Inmate.

FAMILY REUNION IS HELD

While in Cell He Earned Enough on Stock Market to Pay for Trials, He Says.

Pittsburgh, July 19.—Harry K. Thaw is home tonight, for the first time in nine years. A tremendous ovation was tendered on his arrival at East Liberty at 6:25 this afternoon, as he emerged from the train which brought him from Philadelphia. A police escort, under the personal direction of Chief of Police Matthews, forced a way for him through the cheering crowd to a waiting automobile, in which he was driven at a fifty-mile-an-hour clip through the fashionable east-end district to his home in Beechwood boulevard.

Under the porte cochere of the handsome mansion his mother, attired in an all-white gown for the first time since the shooting of Stanford White, received him with open arms. Leaving from the car, while the crowd darted over the lawn from all directions, Thaw threw himself into his mother's arms.

Mark of Camera.
An instant later he was swallowed up in the throng. Fighting his way out, his face aglow with the excitement of the moment, he beckoned to him the party of newspaper men who had accompanied him from New York.

"I want to say this," said Thaw. "To return to Pittsburgh has been my desire for so long that I do not find words to express myself now. I am at home and also I want to thank my friends, so many of them, for helping toward this success that now I can name but one—my mother."

Just within the door of the mansion Mrs. Thaw stood, her face wreathed in smiles. While Thaw was dragged off by the photographers for the last picture, she shook hands, laughingly, with the New York reporters, most of whom had followed her son's fortunes since the shooting of Stanford White, personally known to her. Then Thaw himself fought his way to the door.

"Good-bye," he cried, shaking each of his old friends by the hand, "and thank you all."

Family Reunion On.

His mother held the door open for him as he greeted the last man. He waved his hands, and then the door closed upon him.

After nine years of fighting, he was back in the maternal fold once more. Tonight an old-fashioned family reunion is in progress. Mrs. Thaw asked to be excused from making any statement, and the names of those who are attending his liberation with Harry.

The talk in the compartment of the Pullman which he shared with the correspondents on the journey to Pittsburgh turned on the expense of his nine years of litigation to escape the electric chair and the mudsling.

"An estimate of a million dollars is an exaggeration," said Thaw, "an extravagant guess. The first trial cost several hundreds of thousands of dollars, whereas the second trial cost only \$25,000. I was outrageously robbed there. The second trial cost much less, but still a great deal of money."

"Four mother had to pay heavily for our battle," he suggested.

Has Paid Sisters.

"Very little was lost by my family through the trial," he answered.

"I borrowed the money from my mother and my two sisters. Mother gave me 50 per cent of what she put into the first trial, but I have since paid my sisters in full."

They smiled quietly to himself a minute and then said:

"Do you know that during the height of the panic of 1907, while I was in the Tombs awaiting trial, I made more than enough to pay all my expenses in Manhattan up to the time I left there?"

He chuckled over the incredulous expressions of the reporters.

"Did you deal in margins?" he was asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "But a man needed very heavy margins in those days. I went into the markets where stocks were at their lowest and bought railroad stocks exclusively on heavy margins. They almost immediately advanced in price and kept on going up. Keech, Loew & Co., who managed my account, said it was the only one that at the time did not at some period or other show a loss. So, you see, I practically paid my own expenses between the first trial and my escape."

New York Hotel Arrivals.

Special to The Washington Herald.
New York, July 19.—The following Washingtonians are registered at New York hotels:

Union Square—Park Avenue—
A. Fisher. H. V. Eastering.
Miss A. Fisher. Grand—
Nauvoo—P. P. Patrick.
A. Holm. H. J. Phillips.
Woodward—H. J. Phillips.
J. K. Manock. Algonquin—
Bristol—A. Porter.
W. G. Smith. M. H. Ramage.
Mrs. G. Smith. St. Denis.
Churchill. St. Denis.
S. H. Yorkdale. St. Denis.

S. A. R. OPEN CONVENTION.

Newark and Nashville Out After 1916 Meeting.

Portland, Ore., July 19.—The Sons of the American Revolution opened their annual national convention here today with delegates present from nearly every State.

The representatives of Newark, N. J., and Nashville, Tenn., were most active in trying to land the next year's convention for their respective cities.

ATTILIO PICCIRILLI, sculptor of the famous Maine Monument Group in Columbus Circle, New York City, has been awarded a gold medal at the San Francisco Exposition for his "Mater Consolatrix," which was modeled from the original studies made from the Maine Monument group.



"Mater Consolatrix."

Maine Monument Group.

BAND CONCERT PROGRAM.

By the Engineer Band, Frank J. Weber, chief musician at the Smithsonian grounds tonight at 7:30 o'clock.
March, "Quality Phil." Jewell (March).
Gens from "The Boemians" (March).
Bohemian (March).
Value Institute (March).
Suite, "Scenes Pittoresques" (March).
March, "Air de Ballet" (March).
Selection, "Cello Solo" (March).
Medley, "Songs of the Old Folk" (March).
Overture, "Chinatown" (March).
The Star Spangled Banner.

FAST OF AB OBSERVED TODAY BY STRICT JEWS

Ceremonies Commemorate Devastation of Jerusalem in 586 B. C. Customary to Visit Cemeteries.

At sunset yesterday began the Fast of Ab—commonly known as the Black Fast. On Tisha B'Ab—the ninth day of the month of Ab—586 B. C., the Chaldeans, under Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, destroyed the first temple and laid Jerusalem waste. In the year 70 B. C. Titus, afterward emperor of Rome, burned to the ground the second temple. With the destruction of the second sanctuary there came to an end the Jewish commonwealth, and ever since Jews have been wanderers over the face of the earth.

The fast lasts until sunset this evening and is rigidly observed by orthodox Jews, who abstain from all manner of food.

The synagogue is stripped of every adornment that can be removed. Temporarily the curtain is taken from the front of the ark containing the scrolls of the law and the reading desk is left bare. A dim light burns, and in many synagogues the only illumination comes from candles held by the worshippers, who, sitting on the ground, recite the "lamentations" of Jeremiah and "kinoth" (elegies).

From the first day of the month no meat is eaten in observant Jewish homes, although some adhere to that custom the last three days only.

In recent years, in addition to attending the services at the synagogues and fasting and mourning, another significant custom has come to be attached to the fast of Ab—Zionism—those who believe in securing Palestine as a new Jewish state—hold public meetings on that day and make collections for the Jewish national fund, which is devoted to land purchases in Palestine.

Another custom is that of visiting the graves of relatives and friends at the various cemeteries.

VARE TO RUN FOR MAYOR.

Philadelphia Congressman Will Enter Race for Office.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Philadelphia, July 19.—Congressman William S. Vare will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor, according to friends and political lieutenants of the Vares, who have been in conference with the downtown leaders during the last few days.

Both Congressman Vare and his brother, Senator Edwin H. Vare, remain silent on acquiring the candidacy of the Vares, who have been formally launched, however, and Vare workers are looking for an announcement of his candidacy at any time between today and August 12, when 3,000 Vare workers will attend the monster "roast" to be held by the Union Republican Club of South Philadelphia.

The entrance of Congressman Vare into the mayoralty race will mean a factional fight between the Vares and Senator McNichol, who has definitely said that he will fight the candidacy of Congressman Vare.

HARD ROAD FOR FIGHT FILMS.

Judge Refuses to Refrain Willard-Johnson Pictures.

Philadelphia, July 19.—The efforts of T. Lawrence Weber, a New York theatrical manager in acquiring the rights of moving pictures of the fight between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard, in Havana, appear to have been for naught. Judge McPherson, in the United States Court of Appeals in this city, today upheld Judge Haight, of the Federal court, in New Jersey in refusing to enjoin Collector Frederick S. Freed, of Newark, N. J., from barring the films.

Shortly after the fight took place, Weber offered the films to the port of Newark and offered them for entry to this country. Collector Freed refused to admit them, on the ground that the act of Congress of July 31, 1912, prohibited the importation of films of prize fights.

Webster applied to Judge Haight for an injunction restraining Freed from interfering with the importation of the films. The injunction was refused.

Miss Jane Addams to Talk with Wilson, Supposedly About Peace

Will Confer with President Upon His Return Here—Believed She Will Discuss Advisability of Mediation.

With the return of the President on Monday it is understood Miss Jane Addams will be one of the first visitors to be received at the White House after Mr. Wilson has seen the Cabinet and had time to get settled after his vacation.

The fact will again revive the talk of mediation by this government.

Before any progress can be made in this direction, several things must happen here. Not that they are already in her mind, but because they are the natural nations, whose duty it shall be to meet at once and formulate some policy. She feels that if a group of men of international experience is assigned to this job they may sooner or later evolve something the tentative consideration of which will bring us a step nearer a solution.

This suggestion is not, of course, original with her. An even more interesting plan was outlined on June 14, in a petition signed by Borough President Markley, former Representative Metz Herbert Myrick, William Jay Schiefel, Charles L. Bernheimer, and others, and sent to the Washington government and to the other neutrals which read thus:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, holding all shades of opinion with regard to the merits of the present conflict in Europe, fervently pray that you will use the great influence of your respective governments with the governments of the nations at war to persuade them to appoint delegates to a continuous conference, whereat terms and conditions looking toward peace shall be discussed until peace is established, or until a formal peace conference is organized."

Seamen's Act Will Play Havoc With Nation's Shipping, Is Fear

Business Men Believe It Will Cause American Steamers to Change Flag—Sounds Death Knell of Merchant Marine.

Desiring to ascertain just how the men who are interested in shipping feel with regard to the seamen's law, the National Business, official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, requested several heads of steamship companies to give their points of view.

"Our laws and regulations must be changed to correspond to those of foreign nations with whom we come in direct competition," says Capt. Robert Dollar, of the Robert Dollar Company, whose ships are engaged in trade with China and the Pacific generally. "The laws of Great Britain are preferable, as under them, more than half of the steam tonnage of the world is successfully operated. Therefore, it is fair to assume that the British regulations cannot be far wrong. Our laws and regulations require twenty different changes to make the operation of ships correspond to that of the British."

Expense to Be Shifted.
Of the same opinion is Eugene W. Ong, assistant general counsel of the United Fruit Company. He declares the whole proposition respecting the seamen's act boils down to this: If the American people desire higher wages and special privileges for seamen on the high seas some one will have to pay for them. If the law compels all ships entering our ports to pay higher wages, it means higher rates, and the American farmer and manufacturer will have to stand the expense. If foreign ships escape the provisions of the law, as seems likely, and the provisions should be enforced only against American ships, the law sounds the death knell of the American merchant marine.

The effect of the seamen's law upon American shipping is exemplified by the prospective elimination of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, according to Lewis J. Spence, director of traffic of the Southern Pacific Company. These are among the finest vessels on the Pacific.

In accord with each of the authorities quoted above, F. C. Munson, vice president of the Munsion Steamship Line, concludes that the seamen's act will undoubtedly have a prejudicial effect on American shipping.

"We placed under the American flag two of our British steamers shortly after the bill allowing the placing of foreign tonnage under the American flag was passed," says Mr. Munson, "but we fear that if the seamen's law in its present form is allowed to go into force on November 4 we shall be under the necessity of changing the flag of these steamers, much as we dislike to do so, or else be forced to allow our competitors to take away some of our business."

ADMITS FINDING OWN BOMB.

Reading Police Say They Have Solved Attempt to Blast Train.

Reading, Pa., July 19.—Harry F. Westbrook, a railway brakeman, was arrested today charged with placing a dynamite bomb on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Altoona last Friday morning. Westbrook removed the bomb just before the nineteenth-hour New York-Chicago flyer passed, turned it over to a nearby signal man and told a sensational story about saving the train. According to the police Westbrook confessed.

49 Cotton Ships Seized.

London, July 19.—Announcement was made in Commons this afternoon that 49 vessels carrying cotton have been arrested and their cargoes seized since March 11. Three and a half million dollars have been paid to the owners in compensation by the British government.

British Stage Beauty a Mother.

London, July 19.—A son was born today to Gladys Cooper, known as the most beautiful woman on the English stage. In private life she is Mrs. H. S. Buckmaster, a member of the British government.

FINDS WILSON IN FAVOR IN WEST

Representative Fitzgerald Declares There Is Little Sympathy for Bryan

ENDS A LONG JOURNEY

Brooklyn Congressman Traveled 15,000 Miles with Committee on Appropriations.

Special to The Washington Herald.
New York, July 19.—Congressman John J. Fitzgerald is back in Brooklyn again after a little jaunt around the country that took him 12,000 miles by rail and 3,000 by automobile.

The Brooklyn Congressman went with the members of the Committee on Appropriations, of which he is chairman, to examine the reclamation projects in various portions of the country, being gone forty-five days, during which time the party went from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Mexican to the Canadian border, holding hearings almost daily.

Mr. Fitzgerald said today that he was particularly impressed with the Wilson sentiment he encountered everywhere.

"I found it was much stronger even than when I visited the same territory last April," he declared. "I talked with all kinds of people and I found them, except in extreme cases, with the President. There was a very considerable expression of approval for the course he has taken on our foreign relations. That stands, I think, has strengthened him considerably."

"What is the feeling in the West regarding Bryan and his break with the President?" Mr. Fitzgerald was asked.

"They haven't got much sympathy for Bryan. They think the President should be upheld," he replied.

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence for twenty-five days, to take effect upon relief from treatment at Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., is granted First Lieut. K. Llewellyn Bull, Twenty-third Infantry.

First Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, One Hundred and Second Infantry, is relieved from assignment to the 10th Company and from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital and will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, Wash., and report to the commanding officer.

Major Wilton T. Davidson, Medical Corps, is detailed as a medical examiner and witness before the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y., during the absence of Maj. Albert R. Frisby, Medical Corps.

Capt. Harry H. Jordan, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Texas City, Tex., on official business and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

By direction of the President, a general court-martial is appointed to meet at Manila, P. I., on September 1, 1915. Detail for the court:

Col. William A. Shook, cavalry, president; Maj. James M. Aramath, Eighth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Farland Sayre, Seventh Cavalry; Maj. Samuel G. Jones, Eighth Cavalry; Maj. Charles I. Symonds, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. Joseph K. Casar, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. William A. Sills, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Preston Brown, Eighth Infantry; Capt. George E. Mitchell, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. Edith S. Grainger, Second Lieut. Anthony J. Frawley, First Cavalry; Capt. Henry M. Hanks, Eighth Infantry; Capt. Robert Stewart, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Robert H. Allen, Eighth Infantry, judge advocates.

Maj. Edwin D. Bricker, Ordnance Department, will act as clerk and will reside with the court at the Alvin Car and Foundry Company, Wilmington, Del., on official business for the Ordnance Department, and will return to his station after each visit.

First Lieut. Frank C. Galt, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Detrick, temporary duty, relieving Capt. Thomas C. Austin, Medical Corps. Capt. Austin will proceed to Fort Hancock, N. Y., for temporary duty.

By direction of the President, Maj. Edwin Landin, Coast Artillery Corps, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Twenty-second Infantry, to take effect August 20, 1915, vice Maj. George T. Patterson, adjutant general, who is relieved. Maj. Landin will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to sail for the Philippine Islands for assignment to duty.

Maj. Patterson will report to the commanding general, Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bay, for assignment to duty.

Each of the following officers is assigned as indicated after his name: Capt. Frank B. Watson, Quartermaster Corps (infantry), to the Twenty-second Infantry; Capt. George E. Mitchell, Charles A. Thuis to the Seventeenth Infantry, effective July 8; First Lieut. Benjamin F. McChesney to the Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell to the Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. Fred A. Cook to the Nineteenth Infantry, effective August 1; Lieut. Louis A. Kuning to the Twenty-second Infantry, effective September 30; Second Lieut. Albert M. Jones to the Twenty-second Infantry, effective August 1.

Leave of absence for one month to take effect after completion of his duties as inspector-instructor at camp Ordway, Military Post of the State of Kentucky, Owensboro, Ky., is granted First Lieut. Louis Farrell, infantry.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.
Hamilton arrived at Grand Canan, July 18; Denver arrived at Grand Canan, July 18; Chattanooga arrived at Grand Canan, July 18; Wilmington arrived at Canton, July 17; Boston arrived at Guantanamo, July 17; Brooklyn arrived at San Pedro, July 17; Keokuk arrived at New York, July 17; Amphitrite arrived at New York, July 17; Hawk sailed for practice cruise, July 17; Lamson arrived at Boston, July 17; Nanahan and Fortuna sailed for Honolulu, July 17; Paducah sailed for San Juan, July 17; Kentuck sailed for New York, July 17; Vireo sailed for Portsmouth, July 17; Virasburg sailed for Seattle, July 17; Cleveland sailed for Honolulu, July 17; Marlborough arrived at San Francisco, July 18; Depot arrived at Boston, July 18; Paul Jones, and the United States, arrived at Boston, July 18; Maryland and the United States, arrived at Norfolk, July 18; Montgomery arrived at Norfolk, July 18; Maryland and the United States, arrived at Norfolk, July 18; Vulcan sailed for Portsmouth, N. H., July 18; Dolgin sailed for Eastport, Me., July 18.

Brutus, at Guantanamo Bay, has been ordered to the navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

The mail ship, the Hamilton has been changed to "in care of the postmaster, New York City."

(Junior grade) H. T. Kaye, detached branch Hydrographic Office, to navy recruiting station, Boston, Mass.

Midshipman Alan Barnett, to Celtic.

Surg. J. T. Kennedy, detached naval hospital, Boston, to command naval hospital, Olongapo, P. I., via September transport.

IN FEAR OF KIDNAPERS.

Strict Guard Over Park in Which Vanderbilt Boys Play.

Lenox, Mass., July 19.—All the drive entrances into Shadowbrook, the park owned by Mrs. Vanderbilt, near Lenox, are on Lake Mahkennac, near here, are guarded by men who drive out all persons who cannot show their business. Deliveries of goods have to be made by a circuitous route through an entrance where an attendant passes on all who enter.

The reason for the guards is said to be that Mrs. Vanderbilt fears kidnappers might enter the grounds by automobile and kidnap her sons, George and Alfred G. Jr., who play in the park every day.

Italy Has Big Wheat Crop.

A cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, to the United States Department of Agriculture, forecasts the 1915 wheat crop of Italy as 135,000,000 bushels; and three grain crops of England and Wales as follows: Wheat, 53,000,000 bushels; barley, 44,000,000 bushels; and 29,000,000 bushels. In 1914 Italy produced 129,000,000 bushels of wheat, while England and Wales produced 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, 11,000,000 bushels of barley, and 75,000,000 bushels of oats. Of the four crops mentioned, three promise larger yields in 1915 than in 1914.

AN 800 BBL. GUSHER

In Which We Own a Half Interest

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Nightlettergram.

23 BM BS 68 NL 3:04 a Muskogee, Okla., 7 17 15

Oklahoma Oil Company, Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Have just gotten in from Boynton. We drilled into the oil sand in well in Section 21 yesterday. Shot it today, and it is flowing 800 barrels per day. Drilling in well in 32 progressing slowly, gas pressure so great can't get water in hole, so have to drill with dry bit. Tools fished out of well in 27 tonight; begin drilling there again tomorrow.

E. MADISON HALL.

A 15 MILLION GASSER

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Nightlettergram.

39 ch br 1225 am 81 N. L. Muskogee, Okla., July 18, 1915.

Oklahoma Oil Company, 401 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Well in twenty-one still making eight hundred barrels. Sixteen hundred barrel tank full and flowing into earthen tank; may have to build fifty-five thousand barrel tank. Well in twenty-seven drilled itself in last night, flowing fifteen million cubic feet gas. The flow is so great we may not be able to drill deeper on account of pressure. Expect to shoot well in eleven tomorrow and [the well in section] fourteen Tuesday. Our property has doubled in value since I have been here.

E. MADISON HALL.

TREASURY SHARES ADVANCE

From Par (\$1.00) to \$1.50

TUESDAY AT NOON

Subscriptions will be honored at \$1 per share for Treasury

Stock if received at our offices before 12 noon

TUESDAY, JULY 20

REMEMBER—We shall continue to advance the price of Treasury Shares as fast as our holdings prove to us that they are worth more money. If you are at all interested, please call and become acquainted with the work we are doing. Our books are open and our reports may all be seen by interested investors.

REMEMBER, TOO—That Treasury Shares bought direct from The Oklahoma Oil Co. are Non-assessable, Fully Paid, and share in all profits from each and every lease owned and all wells drilled in by the company.

THE PRICE OF CRUDE OIL IS GOING UP

Oil and Gas News

P. T. MOORE, Editor.

CUSHING TOTALS.

Reports differ as to whether Cushing is continuing the decline that cost the district 80,000 barrels in daily output in the thirty days ending July 1. The Cushing Oil Company, which accounts the district extensively, estimates the production as still around 215,000 to 220,000 barrels, but other pipe line companies are now placing it at 190,000 barrels, and say that the decline is steadily reducing the totals every day.

Drilling operations are busiest on the southern and western edges of the "North End." The eastern edge of this part of the district has been put to route by seven or eight recent dry holes.

Very little Cushing oil is being sold on daily contracts. One of the largest pipe line buyers, who has been shipping heavily to Texas, states that he has not bought a barrel of Cushing crude in three weeks, and that the only offers of sale made to him lately are anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent above the market or pipeline price of 40 cents. The Cushing producers are offering whatever contracts they have outstanding, but are selling off from new contracts on the belief that the price will be raised soon.

One of the smaller buyers, chiefly representing Oklahoma and Kansas refineries, are said to be paying bonuses for Cushing, and to be getting less oil than ever, even at these higher prices.

—Muskogee Daily Phoenix, July 16, 1915.

Demand for Oil Property

During the recent weeks there have been many sales of oil property in the Mid-Continent field, and the demand for production is insistent and active. Big concerns are obtaining all the land they can buy at such bargain prices as may be possible. However, the figures have not been especially low. They are not of the hard-times sort, and producers who have talked with The Journal about the present boom in old-production sales are convinced that higher prices for oil properties are sure to be reached in the near future. Incidentally, some local oil operators have a sort of premonition that market quotations on crude oil are to be given an upward boost by those who do the buying. When this hoped-for "uplift" is to come is not predicted definitely, because predictions along this line cannot be definite. But it is pointed out that a falling off in the Cushing oil flood is daily becoming more manifest, and that the ever-increasing demand for the products of the wells is bound to exert effects on prices sooner or later. It is this idea that impels owners of oil properties to put big prices on their production and to look forward with optimism as to trade possibilities of the future.—The Oil and Gas Journal, July 15, 1915.

WE NOW HAVE

30 million cubic feet of natural gas daily to offer the gas line company—we can assure them 100 million daily—the lowest price will be 2c per thousand cubic feet.

\$600.00 A DAY

OUR OIL PRODUCTION

Is now about 750 bbls. daily, worth 40c per barrel at the well.

ANOTHER GUSHER

Due in Tomorrow When the

SHEPARD WELL IS SHOT

The well in 21 came in 150 bbls. natural, and when shot made 800 bbls. daily, which it is flowing now. The Shepard well came in June 25, 450 bbls. natural.

Now that pipe line delays have been eliminated, we expect a gusher here today also, as we will shoot this well today.